

# The Daily

---

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, November 29, 2010**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

#### **Canada's balance of international payments, third quarter 2010** 2

Canada's overall current account deficit widened by \$4.6 billion to \$17.5 billion in the third quarter, led by stronger imports of goods. Non-resident investors continued to supply large inflows of funds to the economy through investment in Canadian securities, while Canadian investment abroad weakened in the quarter.

#### **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2010** 7

In October, the Industrial Product Price Index and the Raw Materials Price Index were up 0.5% and 1.7% respectively from September. Both indexes advanced mainly because of petroleum and metal products.

Food services and drinking places, September 2010 10

Natural gas sales, September 2010 11

Computer and peripherals price indexes, October 2010 11

Commercial Software Price Index, October 2010 12

Natural gas transportation and distribution, April 2009 to June 2010 12

---

#### **New products and studies** 13

---



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

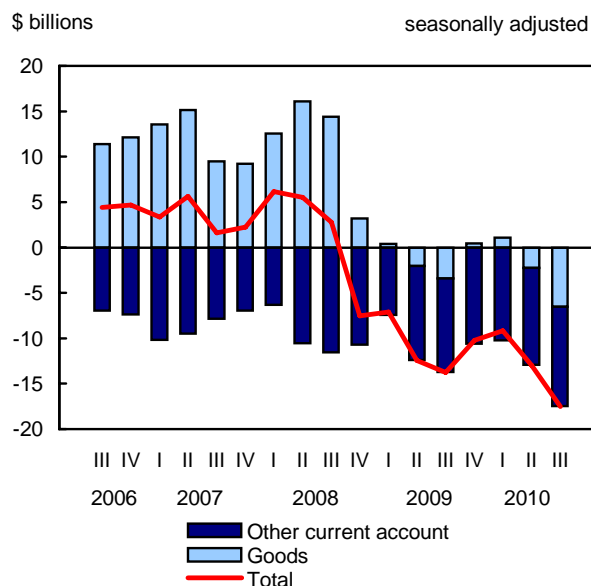
## Releases

### Canada's balance of international payments

Third quarter 2010

Canada's overall current account deficit (on a seasonally adjusted basis) widened by \$4.6 billion to reach a high of \$17.5 billion in the third quarter. This marks the eighth quarterly deficit since the fourth quarter of 2008. Stronger imports of goods accounted for the bulk of the increase in the deficit in the third quarter, as exports of goods also weakened.

#### Current account balances



In the capital and financial account (unadjusted for seasonal variation), non-resident investors continued to supply large inflows of funds to the economy through a \$28.1 billion investment in Canadian securities, while Canadian investment abroad weakened in the quarter. Canadian liabilities to non-residents, mainly in the form of bonds, have increased markedly since the first quarter of 2009.

#### Note to readers

The **balance of international payments** covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents in two accounts, the current account and the capital and financial account.

The **current account** covers transactions in goods, services, investment income and current transfers.

The **capital and financial account** is mainly comprised of transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

In principle, a current account surplus/deficit corresponds to an equivalent net outflow/inflow in the capital and financial account. In practice, as international transactions data are compiled from multiple sources, this is rarely the case and gives rise to measurement error. The **statistical discrepancy** is the unobserved net inflow or outflow.

For more information about the balance of payments, consult the "Frequently asked questions" section in the National economic accounts module of our website. The module also presents the most recent balance of payments statistics.

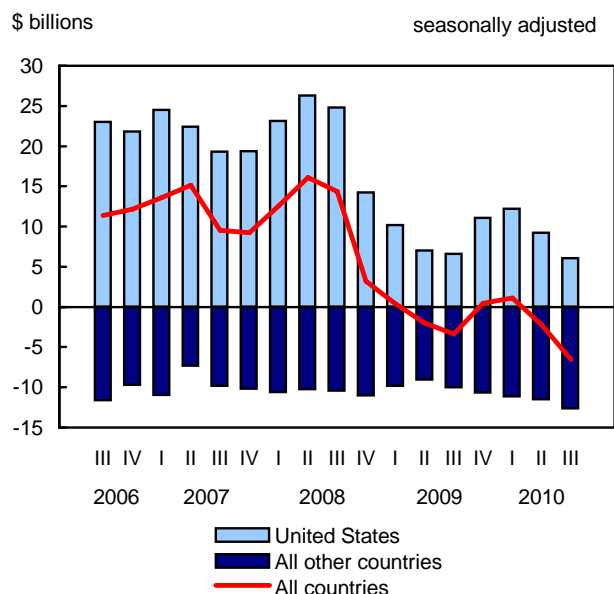
#### Current account

#### Trade deficit on goods increases

The overall deficit on international trade in goods expanded by \$4.3 billion in the third quarter to \$6.5 billion. Imports were up for a fifth quarter, while exports fell for the first time since the second quarter of 2009. As in the previous quarter, the goods surplus with the United States narrowed by about \$3 billion in the third quarter, as exports to the United States declined for the first time in five quarters.

Total imports of goods advanced \$3.6 billion, with more than half of that increase accounted for by machinery and equipment as a result of higher volumes. Imports of consumer goods were up \$0.7 billion from higher prices and volumes, while energy products increased \$0.5 billion on higher volumes.

## Goods balances by geographic areas



Overall, exports of goods were down \$0.7 billion during the third quarter. Exports of energy products lost ground for a second quarter, down \$1.6 billion. This reflected lower volumes on all commodities. This was partially offset by higher prices for some commodities, notably for natural gas. Machinery and equipment exports were up \$0.7 billion, as volumes continued to strengthen. Industrial goods edged up on an increase for precious metals and alloys.

## Trade in services deficit unchanged

The deficit on trade in services was unchanged in the third quarter. The deficit on international travel shrank somewhat, notably with respect to the United States, where payments were down \$0.2 billion after a strong second quarter. The number of Canadians visiting the United States on overnight stays edged down, following four quarterly increases.

This was offset by an increased cross-border transportation deficit and a lower surplus on commercial services. The deficit on transportation increased, reflecting notably larger volumes of goods being imported, moderated by lower receipts for passenger fares. The surplus on commercial services fell, with receipts weakening by more than payments.

## Deficit for investment income down

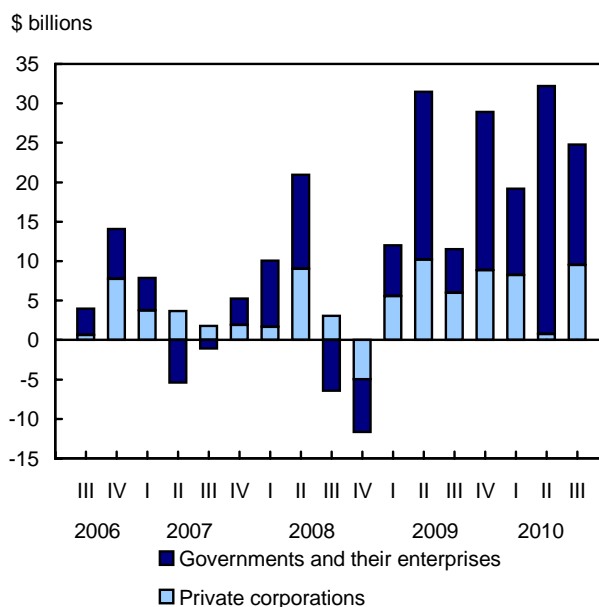
The investment income deficit shrank by \$0.5 billion in the third quarter, as receipts were up by more than payments. On the receipt side, the increase in undistributed profits earned on Canadian direct investment abroad was partly offset by lower dividends earned by Canadian direct investors. On the payments side, there were increased dividends paid to foreign direct investors as well as slightly higher interest paid to non-resident investors on their holdings of Canadian bonds.

## Capital and financial account

### Canadian bonds continue to attract sizable inflows from abroad

Foreign investors further increased their holdings of Canadian bonds in the third quarter by \$24.8 billion, with an increased focus on private corporate bonds. Foreign acquisitions of \$9.5 billion of Canadian private corporate bonds were almost equally split between new bonds denominated in US dollars and purchases on secondary markets. The balance of the purchases was mainly in federal and provincial bonds, which remained strong but for which activity was down from the previous quarter. Nonetheless, by the end of September, foreign holdings of these government bonds had increased by nearly 60% compared with the end of 2008.

## Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds



Non-residents also acquired \$2.8 billion of Canadian stocks in the third quarter, down from \$7.9 billion in the second quarter. Most of this was due to Canadian direct investment acquisitions of foreign firms and the resulting new issues of Canadian shares to foreign shareholders of acquired firms. Foreign activity on secondary markets was negligible, as Canadian stock prices appreciated 9.5% over the quarter.

While there were purchases of federal and corporate paper by non-residents, these were largely offset by a further reduction in foreign holdings of provincial paper, down a full two-thirds to date in 2010. By the end of September, Canadian short-term rates had exceeded their US counterparts by the largest amount since December 2008.

### Canadians increase holdings of foreign securities, led by US stocks

Canadian investors' demand for foreign equities continued, with acquisitions of \$4.7 billion in the third quarter. Purchases focused on US stocks, with Canadian mutual funds accounting for the bulk of the purchases. There was also a small divestment in non-US foreign stocks, following acquisitions of \$6.3 billion in the first half of the year. Major global stock markets posted gains in the third quarter, with US stock prices rebounding 10.7%.

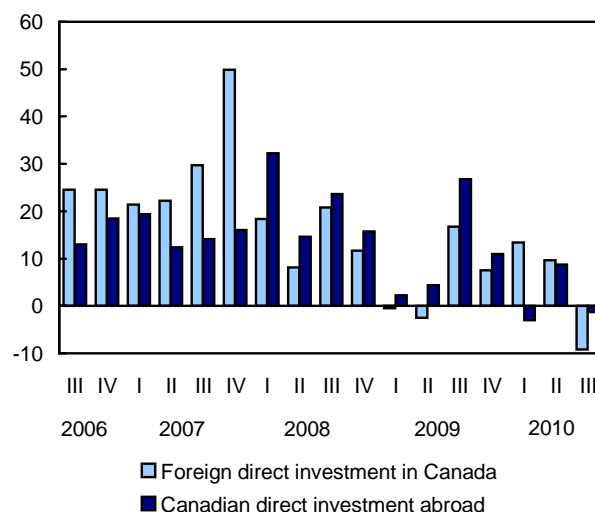
Canadian investors also acquired \$2.3 billion of foreign money market instruments, the largest in four years. This investment was mostly comprised of US Treasury bills and, to a lesser extent, Treasury bills issued by European countries. On the other hand, Canadians reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by a further \$2.1 billion on divestment of US government bonds and retirements of Maple bonds. This activity was moderated by Canadian purchases of asset-backed securities issued by European financial institutions.

### Canadian and foreign direct investors repatriate funds

Canadian direct investors withdrew \$1.3 billion of funds from their foreign affiliates in the third quarter. A large repatriation of funds from foreign affiliates was concentrated in the energy and metallic minerals sector, but was largely offset by Canadian direct investment acquisitions in the United States and the United Kingdom.

### Foreign direct investment<sup>1</sup>

\$ billions



1. Reverse of balance of payments signs for Canadian direct investment abroad.

Foreign direct investors also repatriated funds from their Canadian affiliates in the third quarter, following a year of significant investment. The \$9.2 billion in funds withdrawn from Canada mostly reflected repayments of debt to foreign parents and involved firms in the energy and metallic minerals sector. However, direct investors from the United States continued to inject funds into existing affiliates in Canada, moderating the outflows in the third quarter.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0001 to 376-0017 and 376-0035.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1534, 1535, 1536 and 1537.**

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001-X, free) will be available soon.

The balance of international payments data for the fourth quarter will be released on February 28, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.gc.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

□

## Balance of payments

	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	2008	2009
	Not seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Current account</b>							
Receipts							
Goods and services	108,615	111,639	114,067	119,780	118,633	562,109	436,673
Goods	90,252	95,466	97,792	102,185	99,263	489,995	369,529
Services	18,362	16,173	16,275	17,594	19,370	72,113	67,144
Investment income	14,942	14,529	15,156	15,182	14,896	71,881	57,378
Direct investment	8,576	8,674	9,327	9,356	8,816	37,781	30,070
Portfolio investment	4,562	4,362	4,180	4,231	4,324	22,217	19,799
Other investment	1,805	1,493	1,648	1,595	1,756	11,883	7,509
Current transfers	1,787	2,012	3,074	1,952	1,486	10,574	8,622
<b>Current account receipts</b>	<b>125,344</b>	<b>128,179</b>	<b>132,298</b>	<b>136,914</b>	<b>135,015</b>	<b>644,563</b>	<b>502,673</b>
Payments							
Goods and services	115,731	117,855	119,762	127,524	129,657	538,184	463,904
Goods	93,701	96,277	96,101	104,090	106,530	443,752	374,097
Services	22,030	21,578	23,661	23,434	23,127	94,432	89,807
Investment income	18,995	18,717	20,527	19,407	18,956	88,302	71,523
Direct investment	9,407	9,048	9,824	9,656	9,243	41,586	30,764
Portfolio investment	8,256	8,170	8,346	8,665	9,032	32,285	32,950
Other investment	1,332	1,499	2,357	1,086	681	14,431	7,808
Current transfers	2,450	2,633	3,853	2,221	2,716	11,159	10,770
<b>Current account payments</b>	<b>137,176</b>	<b>139,205</b>	<b>144,142</b>	<b>149,152</b>	<b>151,328</b>	<b>637,645</b>	<b>546,196</b>
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>-11,832</b>	<b>-11,026</b>	<b>-11,844</b>	<b>-12,238</b>	<b>-16,313</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>-43,523</b>
<b>Capital and financial account<sup>1, 2</sup></b>							
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>3,969</b>
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>13,137</b>	<b>10,693</b>	<b>11,083</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>-7,072</b>	<b>39,960</b>
Canadian assets, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-26,817	-10,921	2,981	-8,716	1,251	-86,214	-44,389
Portfolio investment	5,337	1,344	-5,180	-1,263	-4,997	13,653	-8,667
Foreign bonds	7,493	378	2,301	2,696	2,052	16,354	9,030
Foreign stocks	-2,472	1,316	-6,285	-4,703	-4,708	-7,914	-15,850
Foreign money market	317	-350	-1,196	744	-2,340	5,212	-1,847
Other investment	-32,765	-12,881	-34,462	-3,919	4,225	-37,611	-50,805
Loans	-6,830	-4,679	-14,415	1,965	2,772	-242	-17,460
Deposits	-11,270	-10,420	-12,841	679	1,769	-37,335	-19,058
Official international reserves	-13,074	3,082	-3,667	54	-985	-1,711	-11,618
Other assets	-1,590	-864	-3,538	-6,617	668	1,677	-2,669
<b>Total Canadian assets, net flows</b>	<b>-54,244</b>	<b>-22,458</b>	<b>-36,660</b>	<b>-13,898</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>-110,172</b>	<b>-103,861</b>
Canadian liabilities, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada	16,770	7,536	13,374	9,661	-9,223	58,975	21,327
Portfolio investment	19,488	28,079	18,438	40,713	28,060	29,797	110,865
Canadian bonds	11,547	28,935	19,171	32,177	24,811	15,926	83,955
Canadian stocks	14,996	2,097	-482	7,926	2,831	2,746	26,246
Canadian money market	-7,055	-2,954	-251	610	419	11,125	665
Other investment	25,322	-19	15,542	-25,394	766	14,327	11,629
Loans	-728	-1,084	1,793	365	-1,926	4,759	-11,081
Deposits	16,846	1,118	12,819	-26,147	2,954	10,495	13,878
Other liabilities	9,204	-54	930	388	-262	-927	8,831
<b>Total Canadian liabilities, net flows</b>	<b>61,580</b>	<b>35,595</b>	<b>47,354</b>	<b>24,981</b>	<b>19,603</b>	<b>103,099</b>	<b>143,821</b>
<b>Total capital and financial account, net flows</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>21,202</b>	<b>-2,422</b>	<b>43,929</b>
Statistical discrepancy	3,361	-2,805	-22	-112	-4,889	-4,496	-405

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or from a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

2. Transactions are recorded on a net basis.

## Current account

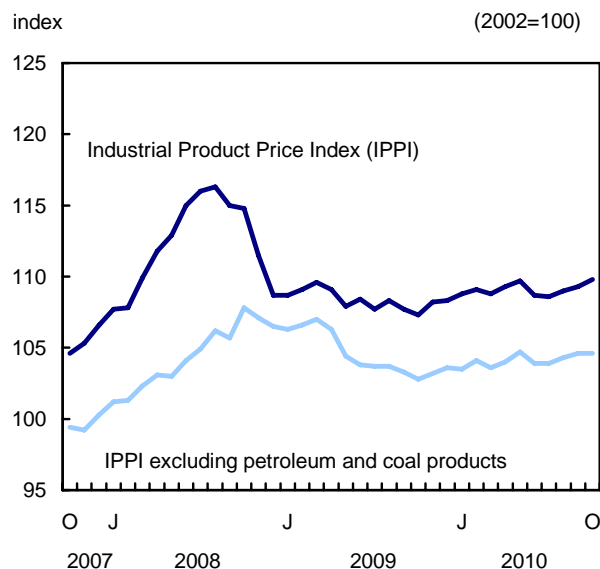
	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	Third quarter 2010	2008	2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
<b>Receipts</b>							
Goods and services	106,842	112,236	116,965	118,024	117,144	562,109	436,673
Goods	90,377	95,375	99,583	100,403	99,723	489,995	369,529
Services	16,465	16,861	17,382	17,621	17,421	72,113	67,144
Travel	3,842	3,869	4,059	4,034	4,128	16,544	15,520
Transportation	2,445	2,534	2,712	2,789	2,664	12,170	10,119
Commercial services	9,717	10,026	10,162	10,358	10,181	41,665	39,681
Government services	461	433	449	440	448	1,734	1,824
Investment income	15,070	14,909	15,342	14,275	15,339	71,881	57,378
Direct investment	8,618	9,020	9,557	8,472	9,203	37,781	30,070
Interest	1,028	1,003	924	930	867	3,064	3,902
Profits	7,590	8,016	8,632	7,541	8,336	34,717	26,168
Portfolio investment	4,635	4,451	4,110	4,191	4,376	22,217	19,799
Interest	1,240	1,227	1,147	1,023	1,090	6,603	5,493
Dividends	3,395	3,224	2,963	3,168	3,286	15,614	14,307
Other investment	1,818	1,438	1,675	1,612	1,760	11,883	7,509
Current transfers	1,990	1,901	2,756	2,264	1,924	10,574	8,622
Private	672	661	779	826	832	2,767	2,804
Official	1,318	1,240	1,977	1,438	1,092	7,807	5,819
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>123,902</b>	<b>129,046</b>	<b>135,064</b>	<b>134,563</b>	<b>134,406</b>	<b>644,563</b>	<b>502,673</b>
<b>Payments</b>							
Goods and services	115,780	117,630	121,191	125,884	129,303	538,184	463,904
Goods	93,765	94,939	98,480	102,639	106,226	443,752	374,097
Services	22,016	22,692	22,710	23,245	23,077	94,432	89,807
Travel	7,037	7,063	7,155	7,689	7,548	28,629	27,692
Transportation	4,770	5,016	5,055	5,269	5,294	22,255	19,656
Commercial services	9,884	10,276	10,169	9,961	9,908	42,288	41,155
Government services	326	337	331	326	327	1,260	1,304
Investment income	19,205	18,816	20,233	18,933	19,537	88,302	71,523
Direct investment	9,436	9,217	9,856	8,968	9,404	41,586	30,764
Interest	816	802	811	811	827	3,969	3,285
Profits	8,620	8,415	9,045	8,158	8,577	37,617	27,479
Portfolio investment	8,201	8,161	8,394	8,652	8,976	32,285	32,950
Interest	6,304	6,267	6,218	6,370	6,723	23,419	25,156
Dividends	1,897	1,894	2,175	2,282	2,254	8,866	7,794
Other investment	1,568	1,439	1,984	1,313	1,156	14,431	7,808
Current transfers	2,686	2,803	2,826	2,729	3,102	11,159	10,770
Private	1,659	1,665	1,654	1,701	1,708	7,000	6,523
Official	1,026	1,138	1,172	1,028	1,394	4,159	4,247
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>137,671</b>	<b>139,249</b>	<b>144,250</b>	<b>147,546</b>	<b>151,943</b>	<b>637,645</b>	<b>546,196</b>
<b>Balances</b>							
Goods and services	-8,939	-5,394	-4,226	-7,860	-12,159	23,925	-27,231
Goods	-3,388	436	1,103	-2,236	-6,504	46,244	-4,568
Services	-5,551	-5,830	-5,328	-5,624	-5,656	-22,319	-22,663
Travel	-3,195	-3,194	-3,096	-3,655	-3,420	-12,085	-12,172
Transportation	-2,325	-2,482	-2,343	-2,480	-2,630	-10,085	-9,537
Commercial services	-166	-250	-7	397	273	-622	-1,474
Government services	135	96	118	114	122	474	520
Investment income	-4,135	-3,907	-4,891	-4,658	-4,198	-16,422	-14,145
Direct investment	-818	-197	-299	-497	-201	-3,805	-694
Interest	212	201	113	120	40	-904	618
Profits	-1,030	-399	-412	-616	-242	-2,900	-1,312
Portfolio investment	-3,566	-3,710	-4,283	-4,461	-4,600	-10,068	-13,151
Interest	-5,064	-5,040	-5,071	-5,347	-5,633	-16,816	-19,664
Dividends	1,498	1,330	788	886	1,032	6,748	6,513
Other investment	249	-1	-308	299	604	-2,548	-299
Current transfers	-696	-902	-69	-466	-1,178	-585	-2,148
Private	-987	-1,004	-875	-875	-876	-4,233	-3,719
Official	291	102	805	410	-302	3,648	1,572
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-13,770</b>	<b>-10,204</b>	<b>-9,186</b>	<b>-12,983</b>	<b>-17,536</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>-43,523</b>

## Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

October 2010

In October, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) were up 0.5% and 1.7% respectively from September. Both indexes advanced mainly because of petroleum and metal products.

### Prices for industrial goods continue to increase



The 0.5% increase in the IPPI in October follows advances of 0.4% in August and 0.3% in September. The IPPI has been on a moderate upward trend since November 2009.

In October, the IPPI gain was mainly led by higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+4.5%), primary metal products (+1.3%) and, to a lesser extent, chemical products (+0.9%).

Higher prices for petroleum and coal products resulted partly from reduced supply and post-seasonal maintenance restarts of refineries in the United States. Prices for primary metal products were driven upward by steadily growing demand for precious metals. Furthermore, aluminum, copper and nickel prices rose largely because of reduced supply.

The IPPI advance in October was moderated by a 0.9% decline in motor vehicles and other transportation equipment and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for pulp and paper products (-0.8%) and electrical and communication products (-0.9%). These decreases

### Conversion of indexes to 2002=100

With the release of August 2010 data, the Producer Prices Division converted the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) series to 2002=100, with 2002 as the base year. These indexes have also been updated using a 2002 weighting pattern based on the production values of 2002.

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).

The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1=US\$X).

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

were attributable to a 1.5% appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the strength of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars.

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI would have remained unchanged in October.

### 12-month change in the IPPI: Rising trend continues

The IPPI rose 2.3% in October compared with the same month a year earlier, after advancing 1.5% in September. The rising trend continued its moderate acceleration and the IPPI posted its seventh consecutive increase. The October advance was the largest since November 2008.

Year over year, the increase in the IPPI was mainly a result of higher prices for primary metal products (+11.0%), petroleum and coal products (+7.7%) and, to a lesser extent, chemical products (+3.7%).

The 3.6% appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar dampened the IPPI year-over-year advance in October.



Prices for motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly sensitive to the exchange rate, fell 1.6% in October compared with the same month a year earlier, continuing the downward movement that began in October 2009.

Year over year, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal would have increased 1.8% in October, following a 1.3% advance in September. This was the sixth consecutive year-over-year increase.

### Raw Materials Price Index: Upturn of the monthly movement

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) increased by 1.7% in October, primarily because of higher prices for mineral fuels (+2.0%), non-ferrous metals (+2.8%) and vegetable products (+5.1%). Crude oil prices were up 2.5% in October, after falling 3.7% in September.

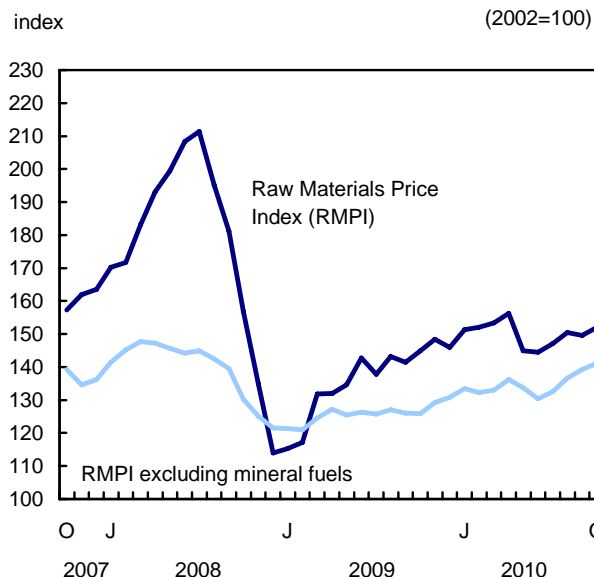
In October, lower prices for animal and animal products (-1.4%) slightly moderated the increase in the RMPI.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 1.4% in October, continuing its upward trend that began in July 2010.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the RMPI rose 5.0%, following a 5.7% advance in September. Year-over-year, the RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Prices of non-ferrous metals (+15.4%), vegetable products (+23.5%), animal and animal products (+9.3%) and ferrous materials (+18.6%) were the main contributors to the RMPI year-over-year increase in October. Mineral fuels (-2.5%) and wood products (-0.4%) registered the only year-over-year declines.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI would have increased 12.2% compared with October 2009, the largest advance in the last 12 year-over-year movements.

### Raw materials prices rise



**Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.**

Table 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.**

The October 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for November will be released on January 5, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

□



## Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	October 2009	September 2010 <sup>r</sup>	October 2010 <sup>p</sup>	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
		(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products</b>	<b>93.70</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	103.2	104.9	104.8	-0.1	1.6
Fruit, vegetable, feeds and other food products	5.52	117.6	118.0	119.1	0.9	1.3
Beverages	1.52	118.3	118.6	119.0	0.3	0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.7	162.7	162.7	0.0	0.6
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.8	117.2	117.0	-0.2	2.8
Textile products	1.37	100.8	101.3	101.2	-0.1	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.1	100.5	100.2	-0.3	-0.9
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	87.7	89.7	89.7	0.0	2.3
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.8	116.1	116.1	0.0	-0.6
Pulp and paper products	6.40	98.2	102.1	101.3	-0.8	3.2
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.7	103.2	103.4	0.2	-0.3
Primary metal products	6.99	131.8	144.4	146.3	1.3	11.0
Fabricated metal products	4.45	120.0	122.3	122.1	-0.2	1.7
Machinery and equipment	4.41	103.9	103.4	103.1	-0.3	-0.8
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	79.0	78.4	77.7	-0.9	-1.6
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.0	93.9	93.1	-0.9	-2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	116.7	117.4	117.3	-0.1	0.5
Petroleum and coal products	6.30	175.1	180.4	188.6	4.5	7.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	123.3	126.7	127.9	0.9	3.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	112.8	115.9	116.6	0.6	3.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	259.5	253.8	258.7	1.9	-0.3
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62.15</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	7.56	128.6	138.0	139.2	0.9	8.2
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>4</sup>	54.60	111.4	113.7	114.5	0.7	2.8
<b>Finished goods<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.0	114.3	114.4	0.1	1.2
Capital equipment	12.19	88.3	87.5	86.9	-0.7	-1.6
All other finished goods	18.54	96.9	97.2	97.6	0.4	0.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

3. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

4. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

5. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

## Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	October 2009	September 2010 <sup>r</sup>	October 2010 <sup>p</sup>	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
		(2002=100)		% change		
<b>Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>58.56</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Mineral fuels	41.44	172.1	164.5	167.8	2.0	-2.5
Vegetable products	9.89	107.3	126.1	132.5	5.1	23.5
Animal and animal products	19.81	100.0	110.8	109.3	-1.4	9.3
Wood	11.82	89.8	88.7	89.4	0.8	-0.4
Ferrous materials	2.88	138.2	166.0	163.9	-1.3	18.6
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	217.4	244.0	250.9	2.8	15.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	144.2	149.2	149.2	0.0	3.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

## Food services and drinking places

September 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.1% from August to almost \$4.1 billion in September. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants declined 0.3%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Since February 2010, three of the industry's four sectors have recorded higher sales, with the exception of drinking places.

In September, two of the industry's four sectors posted higher sales. The strongest sales increase was in the limited-service restaurant sector (+0.3%).

Sales at full-service restaurants increased by 0.1%.

Sales at drinking places declined 0.8%. Sales in the special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, declined 0.5%.

Sales were up in seven provinces in September and down in two provinces. The largest increase was in Prince Edward Island (+2.3%), while declines were registered in Ontario (-0.6%) and Alberta (-0.1%).

**Note:** All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions to improve data quality and coherence are based on information not available at the time of the initial estimates. The annual revision was released in October.

**Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.**

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felix (613-951-0075; [pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:pierre.felix@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division.

## Food services and drinking places

	September 2009 <sup>r</sup>	June 2010 <sup>r</sup>	July 2010 <sup>r</sup>	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ thousands				% change		
<b>Total, food services sales</b>	<b>3,946,077</b>	<b>4,080,019</b>	<b>4,069,051</b>	<b>4,062,078</b>	<b>4,065,995</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Full-service restaurants	1,714,492	1,763,312	1,756,750	1,754,694	1,756,525	0.1	2.5
Limited-service eating places	1,708,488	1,779,771	1,781,844	1,771,498	1,776,784	0.3	4.0
Special food services	308,610	332,715	331,886	334,186	332,528	-0.5	7.8
Drinking places	214,487	204,221	198,571	201,700	200,158	-0.8	-6.7
<b>Provinces and territories</b>							
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,720	52,592	52,782	52,570	52,870	0.6	6.3
Prince Edward Island	14,686	14,765	14,983	14,645	14,977	2.3	2.0
Nova Scotia	98,865	103,285	102,768	104,034	104,657	0.6	5.9
New Brunswick	79,455	80,773	81,706	80,857	82,309	1.8	3.6
Quebec	790,769	820,296	836,357	840,988	841,387	0.0	6.4
Ontario	1,472,129	1,548,173	1,525,466	1,515,113	1,505,472	-0.6	2.3
Manitoba	112,384	114,883	114,843	114,047	116,579	2.2	3.7
Saskatchewan	114,744	122,035	123,436	123,219	123,779	0.5	7.9
Alberta	544,777	559,559	558,195	560,021	559,599	-0.1	2.7
British Columbia	655,872	650,131	645,344	643,399	650,988	1.2	-0.7
Yukon	4,317	4,468	4,576	4,674	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,767	7,315	6,725	6,724	F	F	F
Nunavut	1,592	1,744	1,870	1,787	F	F	F

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

**Note:** Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

## Natural gas sales

September 2010 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 366 million cubic metres in September, up 8.1% compared with September 2009.

The volumes of sales were up in the residential (+17.9%), commercial (+15.5%) and industrial (+5.6%) sectors in September compared with September 2009.

Total sales in September were 1.9% higher compared with August.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Natural gas sales

	September 2009	August 2010	September 2010 <sup>P</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Total sales</b>	<b>4 038 679</b>	<b>4 286 634</b>	<b>4 366 331</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Residential <sup>1</sup>	482 949	406 851	569 342	39.9	17.9
Commercial <sup>2</sup>	413 909	377 473	477 967	26.6	15.5
Industrial <sup>3</sup>	3 141 821	3 502 310	3 319 022	-5.2	5.6

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

## Computer and peripherals price indexes

October 2010

From September to October, the price index for commercial computers declined 0.6% and the index for consumer computers decreased 1.4%.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 0.4% in October compared with the previous month, while printer prices decreased 0.5%.

**Note:** The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0004 and 331-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.**

The computer and peripherals price indexes for November will be released on December 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

---

## **Commercial Software Price Index**

October 2010

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) increased 0.1% in October from the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI decreased by 1.4%.

**Note:** The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a six month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

**Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.**

The commercial software price indexes for November will be released on December 24.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division. ■

## **Natural gas transportation and distribution**

April 2009 to June 2010

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for April 2009 to June 2010.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

## New products and studies

There are no new products and studies today.

### How to order products

**To order by phone, please refer to:**

- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries, call:

**1-613-951-2800**

To fax your order, call:

**1-877-287-4369**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.